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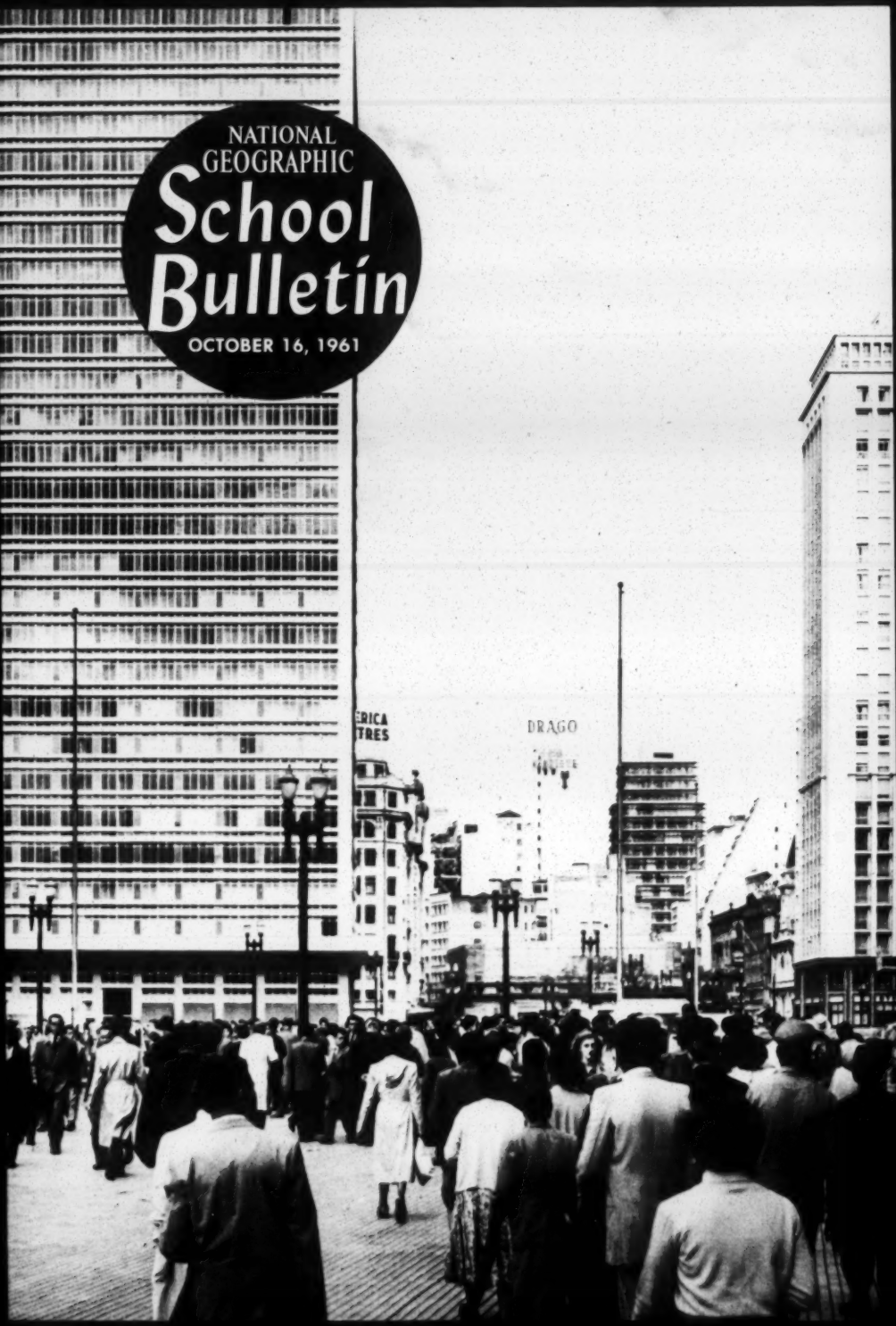

Fast-growing São Paulo is the coffee and industrial hub of southern BRAZIL

UMI

CHARLES ALLMON AND W. ROBERT MOORE (COVER), NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF

CHRIST THE REDEEMER spreads His arms over the bays and hills of Rio de Janeiro—

BRAZIL South America's Growing Giant

BIG BRAZIL feels it is about to do big things—and it has the big problems that go along with them.

"This is the fifth largest nation in the world," says a diplomat in Rio de Janeiro, "and now we're determined to act like it."

The people of Rio say with a shrug, "Brazilians are poor—but Brazil is rich."

Brazil is a frontier nation, a rich land now being opened up, somewhat like the United States of 100 years ago.

Development and use of Brazil's resources should indeed increase its importance in the world. First of Brazil's assets is size—half the continent of South America. Her people number 66,300,000, also half the South American total. But huge areas are uninhabited, and others are sparsely settled and undeveloped.

In the past, the people have clung close to the seaboard, chiefly in great cities like Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Now strong efforts are being made to move the population west. The most dramatic expression of this plan is the new capital city, Brasília. Officially dedicated last spring, this vivid modern town was created on an empty part of the central plateau. When building started there were not even roads to the site.

Now it is a city of 142,000 people, living and working in a town of the most modern archi-

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Brazil's "City Marvelous"

BIG, BOLD Brazil recently weathered a crisis in grown-up fashion. It selected a new president by parliamentary means rather than armed force.

tecture. Brazilians feel that moving the capital from Rio de Janeiro will encourage the development of the inland area.

Many government workers were reluctant to leave Rio, one of the world's most beautiful cities. It is set among green mountains that soar above the sea and bayside beaches.

Although a splendid city, Rio suffers from growing pains, as does the rest of Brazil. It is squeezed between the water and the mountains, and has little room for expansion. Rio has been forced to cut down high hills and dump them in the bay to create more living space.

Growth has been so fast in the last 20 years that services have been unable to keep up with it. Some modern apartments and

JEAN MANZON, EUROPEAN

HORN BLAST by a caboclo, a half-breed herdsman, assembles cattle in the interior stock-raising country.

LUIS MARDEN, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF

COFFEE tasters check the quality and blending of Brazil's leading export. After carefully tasting the brew before him, the expert will spit it out, then sample the next. Most Brazilian coffee is shipped to the United States. Faced with surpluses of the beans, growers and government hope to expand sales in other parts of the world.

GEORGE LOUDEN

RUBBER comes from the Amazon Basin forests to the docks of Manaus. Here, workers split, grade, and weigh the "hams"—smoked balls of wild rubber—at the "rubber bank" warehouse beside the river. They will be shipped to the industries of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

beautiful homes go without water for days at a time. There are slums and shanty-towns that house people newly arrived from the countryside.

But the *Cariocas* (residents of Rio) and other Brazilians are proud of the city. "Rio is beautiful," they say, "despite the efforts of man to spoil it."

If Rio has grown quickly, São Paulo, 200 miles away, has ballooned. Some say it is the fastest growing city in the world. São Paulo is not new—it just celebrated its 400th birthday. But it grew slowly until the 19th century, when fortunes made in coffee gave it new life. Now it is a thriving industrial town as well as a coffee center, and holds 3,500,000 people. They make steel, automobiles, cement, textiles, and appliances.

But if Brazil is to come into world prominence as she desires, she must develop the vast stretches away from Rio, São Paulo, and Brasília.

She has great natural wealth—iron deposits as rich as any in the world, important amounts of aluminum ore, and other metals—tantalum, nickel, gold, and manganese.

Her mighty rivers offer huge amounts of electric power when they are harnessed. More and more dams are being built to harness this power. Output from

such dams has more than doubled since 1953.

The land itself is not used in many sections. Some would be good pasture land for cattle; some good for growing crops. Today Brazil must buy on the world market much food that she could raise herself. The chief crop, coffee, is a problem in reverse. There is so much grown in Brazil (which supplies half the world's coffee) that there is a vast surplus held by the government to prevent the price from falling.

To help with the coffee problem, Brazilians hope to woo the Russians away from tea-drinking with a new instant coffee named for the Russian spaceman Gagarin.

The vast jungle area of the Amazon river basin is almost untapped. There are huge forest resources here, not only timber, but medicinal plants and insecticides.

One of the forest's richest treasures is rubber. The jungles of the Amazon hold some 600 million rubber trees, but many of them are impossible to reach. If they could be tapped, they would produce many times the amount of rubber that Brazil needs. Yet today this rubber goes to waste, and Brazil must import about two-thirds of the rubber that she uses.

The Brazilians see these problems as opportunities. So much hope and activity mark Brazil today that a former United States Secretary of the Treasury has said: "If I were a young man again, I'd go to Brazil." F.S.

CHARLES ALLMON, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF

HARALD SCHULTZ

CONTRASTS of Brazilian life: left, a landscape architect in Rio creates designs. Above, father and son of the Kraho jungle tribe return from a successful hunt. They carry coatis, raccoon-like animals that furnish them food and hides.

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Adlai E. Stevenson | Sir Patrick Dean | Samir Ahmed | Valerian A. Zorin

PARLIAMENT OF MANKIND: delegates to the United Nations listen to a debate

United Nations Works Toward Peace

RECENTLY students of a United Nations School—children from Austria, India, Yugoslavia, Israel, Jordan, and Japan—visited an American elementary school.

At first the two groups were impressed by their differences in clothing, skin color, and language.

Then they discovered much in common. Girls talked about dresses, dolls, and parties. Boys discussed their nature collections.

The lesson they learned is similar to the one their elders are learning in the United Nations itself.

They have found that each country is different from every other. Some are rich, some poor; some big, some small; some new, some old. Governments differ widely.

Whatever their differences, they stand together on some important things: the desire for peace, the need for education, more food, and better health for all people.

The United Nations, celebrating its 16th birthday October 24 (United Nations Day), is dedicated to the idea that men of different backgrounds can settle their quarrels peaceably and live in harmony.

Since the U. N. Charter was signed in San Francisco in 1945, U. N. membership has doubled: from 51 nations to 100. If it has not solved the largest problems—the cold war and the atomic arms race—it has made progress in other important fields.

Writes Adlai E. Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the U. N., in the September, 1961, *National Geographic:* "... it *has* kept the peace. Even today, troops flying the banner of the United Nations serve as buffers of peace in no man's lands ... like the Gaza Strip and the Congo.... The International Court of Justice sitting at The Hague has brought the rule of law to disputes involving nations." Other U. N. agencies, Mr. Stevenson points out, are at work improving farm methods in hungry areas, and bettering health. In ten years, the

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number of malaria deaths in the world has been cut in half.

The United Nations is not the first try at world government. It is simply the most advanced effort so far in a process as old as history.

People tend to group together. Primitive man banded in tribes for protection against wild beasts, hunger, enemies. Later tribes joined other tribes until nations were formed.

In the 19th century, nations began getting in each other's way. Rules had to be made to keep them from pushing each other around. Men began to think about world government.

They started small. International organizations sprang up to handle telegrams and mail, to help farmers, and fight disease. In the Americas, the Pan American Union was formed to help increase trade.

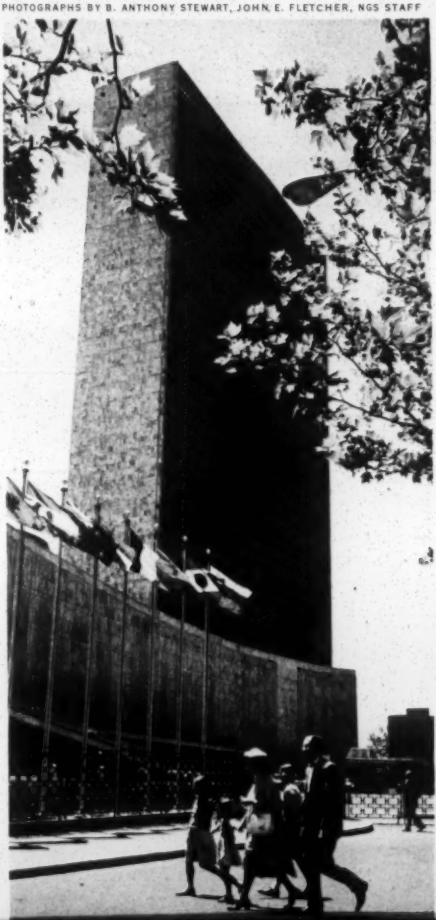
World War I led to formation of the League of Nations, but it could not live. Just as the 50 United States must each give up some rights to the Federal Government, so the members of a league of nations must yield some of their powers, But in 1920, men were not ready to do so, and the powerless League failed.

The Second World War, even more terrible than the First, showed again the need for world organization. The United Nations, with headquarters in New York City, was formed.

It is not a world government. Its job is only to study problems and offer solutions. Gradually, however, the power and influence of the United Nations has increased.

Its growth into a true world government lies in the future. Meanwhile, The United Nations is at least a capital for the family of man, a meeting ground where American and Russian, Nigerian and Indian, Brazilian and Cambodian can work toward their common hopes. L.B.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY B. ANTHONY STEWART, JOHN E. FLETCHER, NGS STAFF



VISITING FAMILY approaches United Nations headquarters in New York City. Flags of member nations fly in alphabetical order. Send 75 cents for *Flags of the 99 United Nations,* reprinted in color from the September 1961 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC.

UNICEF Feeds Hungry Children Around World

UNICEF, a little Italian girl once said, is the American word for cow.

Her reasoning wasn't so far off. Her daily cup of milk, she had been told, came from UNICEF; and, in a way, UNICEF might be compared to a giant cow giving milk to children all over the world.

UNICEF originally stood for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, formed in 1946 to provide food for hungry children. Later the name was abbreviated to United Nations Children's Fund, but by then UNICEF was known everywhere, so the initials were kept.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNICEF

INDONESIA—Children of a milk-short nation get a cup from UNICEF. UNICEF money helped build a plant that makes a milk-substitute.

BOLIVIA—A mother protects her child against typhus fever with UNICEF sprayer and DDT.

In many of the world's families, childhood is quite different from yours. In poorer countries there are no games, toys, or pleasant classrooms. Children grow up in dusty villages or overcrowded cities. Many never see running water or a hospital.

These youngsters suffer from lack of proper food. They become weak and die from such diseases as malaria, yaws, leprosy, trachoma, and tuberculosis. Only a small number will live to enjoy old age.

UNICEF, a special arm of the United Nations, works with other U.N. agencies to erase the blots on the lives of these children.

The first need of a healthy body, the people at UNICEF reason, is good food. So they ship

food, mainly milk, to countries where diets are inadequate. They have also helped these countries set up milk processing plants and develop milk substitutes. In India, UNICEF helped start a buffalo milk drying plant.

UNICEF also launched an attack against disease. It sends medicines, dental equipment, soap, and sanitation supplies.

But food and medicines can't help for long if the people of these underdeveloped nations do not understand what's being done and why. Many people in these areas are bound by superstitions. Some believe tuberculosis is cured by soaking 21 grains of rice in plant sap and feeding the patient a grain a day.

UNICEF helps erase such beliefs by teaching cleanliness, child care, and proper diet.

Who pays for all this? Contributions from governments and people all over the world.

Every year children in the United States "trick-or-treat" for UNICEF on Halloween. Last year, they collected $1,750,000 in nickels and dimes for sick and hungry children overseas. L.B.

GREECE – UNICEF blankets, soap, and milk powder arrive by donkey to aid a disaster-struck village.

PAKISTAN – Village youngster gets a shot to protect him against tuberculosis. UNICEF aided a national campaign against T.B.

INDIA – Healthy children learn about an old enemy – the malaria-carrying mosquito – in a schoolroom once empty because of the disease. They now know that spraying their homes with DDT will rid them of this villain.

The Old Explorer

RECENTLY I "explored" the United Nations headquarters in New York City. I didn't need my field glasses to see that here many men of good will were working hard to bring about a better, more peaceful world.

But the Communist nations, I could see, were misusing this instrument for world peace as a sounding board to keep the cold war going. I wondered if the aims of the United Nations could ever be achieved, if the idea of world peace was not just wishful thinking after all.

However, when I returned home a very heartening letter was waiting for me. It was from the pupils of grade six in the Pauline Nelson School of San Antonio, Texas. It said:

"As members of the sixth grade in our school, we have been studying about the United Nations and its principles. We believe in these principles and hope that you will do everything you can to make the United Nations more and more effective.

"We are only junior American citizens, but we are going to do everything in our school and in our community to bring these principles into practice."

I immediately knew that such spirit and determination—and idealism—would not be dimmed. I visualized such encouraging letters from children pouring into public offices and U.N. headquarters from all over the world.

Most of the letters end with the plea, "What can I do to help?" My letter from San Antonio was no exception.

My answer is that they *are* helping by being concerned. They are helping by writing their feelings down and passing them to lawmakers, statesmen, and editors. The weight of public feeling cannot be ignored. Even Khrushchev, the Russian dictator, has revealed that he is swayed by it.

Also, you can help in a concrete way by contributing coins to UNICEF, by organizing and taking part in "trick or treat" collections for UNICEF on Halloween.

Just think. One penny will buy five glasses of surplus milk for needy children in Ceylon. A nickel will provide vaccine to protect five Pakistani children from tuberculosis. A quarter will buy penicillin to treat six cases of yaws in Cameroun.

There is a direct connection between good food, good health, and peace. If a man is able to feed his family well, and keep sickness away from his children, he is content. He will not listen to the forked tongue of Communism.

LOOK AROUND

Ever see a snail without a shell? Turn over a few rocks in your backyard or a park, and chances are you'll find one.

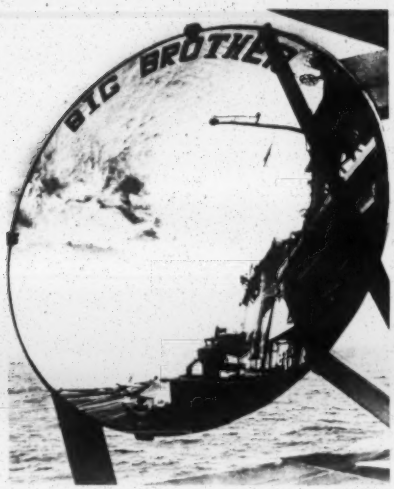
The **slug** is a snail that looks as if it had lost its "house." For lack of a shell, it hides during daylight hours, comes out at night to eat plants.

GEORGE F. MOBLEY

To move, the slug stretches its head forward, watching its course with eyes in the tips of the antenna stalks (see picture). Then it contracts its body, pulling the rest toward the head.

You can always tell where a slug has been. It leaves a silvery trail of slime that it makes to protect its bottom against injury on sharp things it crosses.

By finding these tracks, one Washington boy discovered that his bird feeder was a slug feeder, too. The birds came to eat in the daytime, the slugs at night.



U. S. NAVY

Curved reflector shows carrier's flight deck

Mirror Doubles Captain's View

Lacking eyes in the back of his head, the skipper of the American aircraft carrier *Midway* placed this mammoth rear-view mirror so he could see the back end of the flight deck at all times. The mirror is curved to give a wider view.

"Big Brother" lettering was added by pranksters in the crew. It refers to the book "Nineteen Eighty-Four," a novel by George Orwell about a future time. In this book a dictator called Big Brother watches every citizen every second of the day, from setting-up exercises in the morning to dropping off to sleep at night.

Atoms Power Weather Station

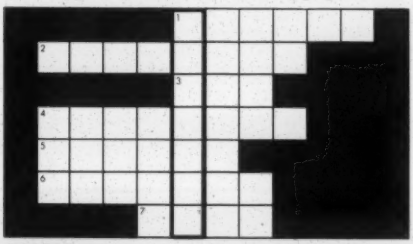
Atomic power is operating a weather station 750 miles from the North Pole.

A single pound of radioactive strontium 90 provides enough power to radio information from the unmanned station to the nearest human weather watchers 140 miles away. The robot station is on Canada's Axel Heiberg Island.

To contain the strontium 90, one of the most dangerous atomic products, the single pound of power source is encased in more than 1,600 pounds of lead.

GEO-GRAPH

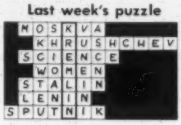
Solve the keyword (outlined) and learn what a citizen of Rio de Janeiro is called. All words used appear in the Brazil article, pages 25-29



ACROSS

1. Leading export of Brazil
2. Biggest industrial center of Brazil (two words)
3. Nickname for Brazil's largest city
4. Brazil's capital
5. Longest river in South America
6. Half-breed worker in the interior
7. Brazil makes up _____the population and area of South America

Last week's puzzle



WORD OF THE WEEK

Hunzukut (hun'zâ-kut) *A resident of Hunza (see page 36). What other unusual names for people of particular areas have you learned in this issue (see pages 27, 28)?*

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HUNZA...

'World's Happiest People' Live in Far-Off Land

JEAN AND FRANC SHOR, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF

Even tiny Hunza is doing its bit in the world-wide population explosion. The people live so long they are beginning to crowd their remote valley just below the roof of the world. Hunza men such as the one above, left, often live past 90. A National Geographic team reported that a 78-year-old courier trotted 65 miles over treacherous mountain trails in a day to deliver a message to them. The courier said that if he had not been pressed for time, he would have ridden a horse.

Hunza is tucked between Pakistan, Chinese Turkistan, and Afghanistan. It is independent in internal affairs, though under the protection of Pakistan.

Locked in by 20,000-foot peaks of the Karakoram Range, the Hunza River Valley is seldom more than a mile wide (see picture above). Thus the space in which to live and grow is limited.

In the past, people of Hunza have so loved their pleasant, peaceful homeland that few left unless they were thrown out for committing a crime. But the population has grown from 7,000 to 32,000 in the past 50 years. Overcrowding is forcing Hunzukuts to find new lives in the outside world. A few straggle down into Pakistan each year.

The remaining Hunzukuts use their meager land well. They terrace the slopes and irrigate with glacial water through a remarkable system of canals.

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... and other features

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NEXT WEEK—
Dominican Republic

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